s. c. MERCEM, Editor.

--TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, '62.

Abolitionism Versus Negro Equality.

The delusion entertained by many persons that abolitionism implies negro equality, and that negro equality implies abolitionism, is one which could have originated only in ignorance of the past as well as the present history of the slave States. We lay down the following as HISTORICAL PROPOSITIONS, which are sustained by the clearest evidence ;

First That the abolition of negro bondage does not of itself give the negro either political or social equality

Second. That negroes have exercised the right of suffrage-one of the most, if not the most important of all a citizen's rights in States where the system of slavery existed in full rigor.

Third. That an intimacy, involving the purity of the blood of the white and black races, is tolerated and extensively practised throughout the slave States, which is not tolerated by public opinion in the free States.

Now for the proof. The abolition of slavery, we have said, does not necessarily involve the political or civil equality of the negro.

Slavery formerly existed in Indiana and Illinois. It was abolished in the course of time; but the abolition of slavery, i. e. of the power of the white master to compel his black bondsman to work for him without wages, did not confer on the emancipated slave the right of suffrage, nor place him socially on a level with the white people of those States. He cannot vote, nor hold office, nor sit on a jury, nor give testimony against a white citizen in Indiana, nor in Illinois, nor, so far as we are informed, in any other free State. The privileges which the negro enjoys in the free States are to work voluntarily for wages; to select his own labor and his own employer; and to consult his own tastes, comfort and convenience, and dispose of his own time, as the Author of the human family undoubtedly meant that all his children, white, red, yellow, black and olive-colored, should do, so soon as they were old enough to leave the paternal roof. There is then certainly no necessary nor legitimate connection between the abolition of slavery and the emancipation of the slave from the obligations of a system of compulsory, unpaid labor, and his enjoyment of either political or whom he will and to receive wages; but right to labor voluntarily and to receive wages implies the right to vote. By no means. These things are widely different, It would be as correct to say that a woman had a right to vote because she

Nor has the negro social equality in States where slavery has been abolished. Among the most debased classes of society a few cases of unlawful cohabitation between negroes and whites occur and still fewer cases of actual marriage, but it may be safely affirmed that these cases are so very rare that they constitute exceptions confirming, instead of invalidating our first propositions.

could receive wages.

Our second proposition is a very important one, inasmuch as it shows that the exercise of the right of voting by the negroes, is not at all incompatible with the existence of slavery in the same State. In proof of this we quote the following section from the Constitution of Tennessee, of 1796;

ARTICLE III, Sec. I.

All PRESENTS of the age of twenty-one and upwards, possessing a freehold in the county where he may vote, and being an inhabitant of any one county within the State six months immediately preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, for the county in which they shall respectively reside.

The Constitution of 1796, including the above section, was in full force until the adoption of the present Constitution in 1836. Under that Constitution all nogross who were freemen, and owned an aere, or half an acre, or twenty feet square of land, voted for County, State and Federal officers ; for Sheriff, Representative, Governor, Congressman, and President of the United States. The free negroes of this State were also required to muster at the stated militia musters, up to 1856, or pay a fine, for non-performance of this duty, just as white persons did. They were regarded as a part of the military strength of Tennessee. Here, where the statement that free negroes, possessed of freeholds were allowed, by the State Constitution to vote, and did actually exercise this privilege, is known to be true, it would be needless to introduce any testimony; but as our main object is to refute an error, too widely prevalent in the free States, we will give some personal testimony. Col. R. H. McEwen, a native of this State, and one of the oldest and most prominent merchants in Nashville, now retired from business, and grand juror at the late term of the United States District Court, has sent us the following reply to a note addressed by us to him, in reference to free negro suffrage in

In the election for State officers, Guyelection, he asked the privilege of accoms the rebels.

panying me to the polls, wishing me to certify his freedom. I did so. I saw him vote for Governor. If you think best

The negro, in this instance, cast his cote for General Sam. Houston. Thousands of our old citizens will testify to the fact that free prgross did vote, while slavery was in full force in this State. A gentleman informed us some time ago, that he had seen a distinguished Democratic politician of this State, subsequently a member of the Cabinet, and now a strong Southern Rights advocate, walk arm in arm to the polls with free negroes, who deposited their ballots for him, and slaveholders stood around and approved and countenanced the proceedings. We have heard it stated that Hon. John Bell remarked on one occasion, that he was twice elected to Congress by the help of negro votes. The statement is not at all improbable, but as we cannot recall the name of the author, we will not youch for its correctness. Such a thing, however, might easily have occurred.

Nor is Tennessee the only slave State where free negroes were allowed to vote, for many years, with the approbation of

Free negroes were permitted to vote in North Carolina until the amendment of the Constitution in 1835, when a prohibition was adopted. Senator Douglas, in the debate on the admission of Minnesota into the Union, stated, as a historical incident, (which was not contradicted by the North Carolina Senators present,) that a distinguished North Carolinian emancipated a large number of his negroes in order to make them voters to slect him to the Legislature of the State.

Thus it appears that either those persons who are alarmed at the remote prospect of negro suffrage, in the event of the abolition of slavery, are either grossly ignorant of the history of the Slave States, or else they hold to the singular doctrine that free negroes have a right to vote in a community where there are slaves, but not a right to vote where all are free. Certainly all reflecting persons must see that the former would be far the most objection sole, dangerous, and subversive of the wellars

We have proved our second proposiion; and from the facts adduced comes the inevitable inference that SLAVE-HOLDERS HAVE NO OBJECTION TO NEGRO, SUFFRAGE per se, BUT ALLSW NEGROES TO VOTE OR NOT AS THEIR OWN INTERESTS MAY SEEM TO DICTATE. Such is the evidence of history.

We now come to our last proposition, that a state of morals, almost wholly unknown in free States, involving the very purity of the blood of the white and black races, is countenanced and widely tolsocial rights. The right of a man to erated in the slave States. This needs vote implies also his right to work for no proof to establish its truth; no man the State Bank of Tennassee have been will be hardy enough to contradict it the converse of this is not true, that the | Negroes of pure unmixed blood are now comparatively scarce, and in the course of two generations it is probable not one would be found in all the slave States. The curse of amalgamation is not confined to the lower classes of society in the slave States. No man would be likely to lose his money who should wager that one half of the members of the Confederate Cabinet and Congress have mulatto offspring. Col. R. M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, and twice a candidate for that office, lived in open concubinage with two of his slaves and had several children by them. In other respects he was a man of blameless character and integrity.

Admitting all that the pro-slavery party have alleged with regard to amalgamation, it is certain that the corruption of blood could not be more prevalent than it has been under slavery; but this amalgamation is almost wholly unknown in the States where there is no slavery

We have thus clearly shown that the popular error that there is any connection between the abolition of slavery, and negro suffrage and amalgamation is a very gross one, having not the slightest foundation on which to rest. It is evident that a man may be an amalgamationist, and an advocate of negro suffrage, and yet a violent anti-abolitionist.

It is evident, also, that a man may be an ardent abolitionist, and yet a violent opponent of smalgamation, and of negro suffeage.

And yet the confusion of these two widely different things is the chief weapon of the pro-slavery faction, in the free as well as in the slave States.

Negro Financiering and Chivalry

Financieriog Compared. The great Southern Confederacy is governed by the very pink of fire-eating chivalry; the President hailing from Mississippi, and the Cabinet being composed of the most distinguished rebels of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Virginia.

Havti is a free negro government, and its rulers are as black as folks often get to be. They have no assistance from white men and run their political machine on their own hook, having had the greatest disadvantages to contend against. Now if you take a dellar in gold to Richmond they will give you in return sixteen of the paper dollars of the Confederate Government and twelve of them for one of Uncle Sam's greenbacks. But if, on the other hand, you take your gold dollar to Hayti they will give you only swelps dollars, and four cents over, in their paper currency for it. Tuelos dollars and four cents of the negro paper is worth as much as sisteen dellars of Jeff.

Danis's poper ! The Southern Treasury is poorer than that of Hayti, for there the paper dollar ernor, etc., in 1827, I had in my employ is worth eight cents in hard currency, a free negro. On the day of the above which is two cents better than that of

Gov. Johnson's Speech on Saturday

In the course of his remarks to the large imprompts outpouring of the loyal citizens which assembled on Saturday night at the Capitol, to rejoics over the fall of Fort Sumter, Gov. Johnson said that the heart of the masses of the people beat strongly for freedom, that the system of negro slavery had proved balefal to the nation by arraying itself against the institutions and interests of the people, and that the time had clearly come when means should be devised for its total eradication from Tennesace. Slavery was a cancer on our society and the scalpel of the statesman should be used not simply to pare away the exterior and leave the roots to propsgate the disease anew, but to remove it altogether. Let us destroy the cause of our domestic dissensions and this bloody civil war. It is neither wise nor just to compromise with an evil so gigantic. He avowed himself unequivocally for the removal of slavery; the sooner it can be effected the better. Some in conveniences might, most likely would follow, temporarily, but these would be more than compensated, by the grand impulse given to all our interests by the agbatitution of free for slave labor. He was for immediate emancipation, if he could get it, if this could not be obtained he was for gradual emancipation; but emancipation at all events. He thought that the benefits of gradual emancipation, were a good deal like the benefits conferred on the dog in the fable, whose tail was cut off an inch at a time by a humane surgeon, whose kindness of heart would not permit him to remove it at one stroke. He believed slavery was a curse and he wanted to see it wiped out without delay. We would be stronger, richer, happier and more prosperous, as soon as

this was done. He invoked the people to cast off the slavish fear which had hitherto sealed their lips on this question, and speak and act henceforth as freemen should. The slave aristocracy had long held its foot upon their necks, and exacted heavy tribute from them, even to robbing them of free speech. Let the era of freedom be henceforth proclaimed to

the non-slaveholders of Tennessee! The speech of the Governor, of which the above is of course, a very imperfect sketch, was enthusiastically applauded from time to time, by the very large growd assembled on the occasion.

Start ing F and. We were informed the other day that a fraud has been perpetrated by certain cotton buyers operating in this department which, if it be correctly reported, ought to send the guilty parties to the penitentiary. It appears that notes of the denomination of \$100 and \$1000 on paid out for cotton, which were subsequently brought by the sellers to this city and offered. An examination of the notes by an officer of the Bank proved the startling fact, that the notes had been BUYS AND SELES ALL KINDS OF FUNDS OF printed from genuine plates, but that the signatures were forgeries ! The plates then must be in the possession of parties interested in cotton buying. Who are these parties? If the plates are out of course an unlimited quantity of these dangerous issues can be imposed upon the community. Let all be on the alert to guard themselves against a swindle which is in its very nature so very difficult of detection. It would be well to refuse all new issues of the Bank of The Largest Dry Goods Sale Tennessee. The secret history of the cotton trade in Tennessee would, if a tithe of what we hear be true, make the heroes of Newgate ashamed of themselves. And we guessit will be written, much to the discomfort of certain parties, who are very loud at present on the subject of disloyalty.

The True American Hind, or, How Jeff, Davis "Saw Boston."

JEFF. DAVIS. (He speaketh to ye Butteruts. Let us march upon Boston! OLD ABE (stepping forward and holding him up by the ears.) You rascal! I'll make you "see Boston!"

JEFF. D (Calling to ye Emperor. Help me, you excellent Frenchman ! OLD Aug. Not much he won't; but

I'll teach you how to "walk Spanish!" (He catches him by the seat of his breeches and trots him into the Gulf?

Somebody has sent us a copy of a paper called the Defiance Democrat, published in Defiauce, Ohio. It seems to be published in defiance of truth and common sense, also. Speaking of the President's war measures it says: "These acts crushed out latent Unionism in the South, and with it all reasonable prospect of a restoration of the once happy and profitable relations between sections." And yet all the leading Democratic Conservative organs assert that the rebellion is crushed; that the draft for troops is needless, and that all that is wanted now is an amnesty.

In the cars from St. Louis to Chicago the other day the conductor shook a passenger to awake him into a sense of delivering his ticket. The man was

stone dead, upright and cold. The conductor had no right to charge a dead-head anything, especially if he was an upright man.

The Chicago Times has the following special dispatch :

A messenger from Burnside's advance reports that he will contend for the possession of Knoxville in the latter part of next week. His army is making r-pid marches. Buckner is strongly fortifled, and will make a strenuous resistance. Johnston's forces are divided between Bragg and Buckner.

At Cooperstone, Faw York, on the 28th of August Miss Nasor Hrane, of this city. THEATRE.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE

ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE. Md'He Christine,

La Petite Alice. Md'lle Fanny. Mons, Zavistowski.

Tuesday, September 1st, 1863. FRENCH SPY. EL O'LA GRAND SPANISH DANCE.

LA PETITE ALICE Pas de Deux, "La Syreme," Molle Chuts stand privalled.

THE WIND MILL ALTERITIES OF TIME - Doors open at 714 o'clock ormance to commence at a to a n'el ca.

Dress Circle ....

NEW THEATRE ALLEN & SIMON. Propriet a SECOND NIGHT the engagement of the colebrated lighter MR. R. E. J. MILLER,

And his bighty trained horse, Hiawatha. Tue day, September 1, 1863.

The Great Play of ROOROOD. he performance to commence with a Favorite Parce PRICES OF ADMISSION. Doors open 14 past 7. Performance to common 4 to 8.

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pop1-lm.

of the Season.

GEO. SHIELDS & CO.,

Wednesday, September 2 1863. WE WILL OFFER TO BUYERS, WEDNESDAY VV MORNING, September 2d, the meat extensive assortment of Fancy and Saple Dry Goods of the season. This consignment is direct from New York and comprises in part the following desirable acti-

100 Places Merimac Prints, choice styles, .... American

American

" Glucoster, " Mounning, do

50 Bieces French Chines, 4.4,

300 " Bleached Dermestics, enjoying quality,

50 " Fine Irish Linnes,

25 " All Wood De Lanes, plain ann dynared,

Plaid Valincias, Plaid Linneys,

White and colored Flaunch, Cassinery,

Linn Cambrie Hand'fe, Suspenders, Mosley,

Glover, col'd Cambries, Bi'k Alpacas, and many
other desirable articles in numberies quantities.

Also, a large lavoice of Fine Blace Cloth and
Cassiners Coass. Also, a large of of Nationer, fic.

accimere Coats: Also, a large ot of Stationery, & Opp site the Senance House,

The U. S. Sanitary Commission, HAVE OPENED A STORE AT STEVENSON ALABAMA, where they have a general nevert SANITARY STORES

Surgeons are respectfully invited to call upon the Agent in charge there, or in Nashville, as it may be nest convenient.
It will facilitate the impartial distribution of these tores, if Surgeous sending orders will state the number of their sick and their necessities.

THE SOLDIERS HOME Has been removed from the Nashville and Chair nooga Kailraed Deport to the PLANTERS HOTE; where discharged and furious har Sudden Pood, Lodging, and all needed as stance is relation to their papers, as usual, without charge Branch office of the Commission at So, a Cherry

U. S. CHECUIT COURT, The United States, | Suffermation No. 3.
The Lot extending from Cherry to tollege street, in South Nashrille, known as the Gue Factor;; and

South Nashville, known as the Gue Factory; and The United States.

Information No. 7.

Lots, No. 1, 2, 3, 22, 23, and 3s, in the plan of the Division of the lot of ground on College Hill, its Nashville, and the interval of I Mediavock, in the Arley between Lots No. 22-3, and sit the Buildings, Machinery, Tools, Implements, &c., used in Mean Lacturing Cannon.

In the above causes at a ordered by the Court that it to referred to the Clerk, is ordered by the Court that it to referred to the Clerk, is ordered and apport the amount of liens upon the property libeled, and the claims for liens by Mechanics and Material men, and along as to the tille of the property. Advision to be filled by the first Manday in reptember, 1982.

HORACE H. HABROUN.

Clark of the United States Circuit Court, well—18

\$5 Reward

I OST OR MIS) AID, SOMEWHERE IN THE CITY of Nachville, on Saturday the 20th one, alorgo Blick Column Pocket Book, containing one Youcher from the Engineers Department, signed by Captain Morton, amount 542 Oc. Also, otner papers, at a Jos to no one but myself. I will give toe above reward of Fire Doltars to the finder, upon his lowing the came at this office, or at the Tentrosees Penittentiary, AMES CAYERT, April 1991-24.

FALL GOODS.

FIRST

A. D. BERRY HOOK STORE OF W. T. BERRY.

HAS COMMENCED RECEIVING HIS PAIR.

COLORED ALPACAS, (with trimwings t match ) These Goods are in great favor, and most popular substitute for Silks.

BLACK SILKS

CLOARINGS, (for Ladies and Missip, with MELTON CLOTHS, (for zen and boys wear GOLD MEDAL SHAWLS, the me stillion and genteel Shawl of the season )

6-4 GREY FLANNEL CLOTHS. UNBRINKING WHITE FLANNELS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, (for fall wens )

LINEN CAMBBIC, &c., &c. BLEACHED AND BROWN Domestics.

He will continue to receive frequent additions a stock from New York and James or pure

SUMMER DRESS GOODS Marked Down. OWING TO THE LATENESS IN THE MEASON I have reduced the price of some of my ber Broche, Bareges, Anglais, to Say's, worth \$1 00 8 4 English Sarege, " 50 cts., " \$1,00 Check Mczambique Chally " 75 cts . \* \$1,00 Barogo \*\* 60 cts., \*\* Sorts et colors) \*\* 50 cts., \*\* Tota Chintz (fast colors) Those wanting such goods had better apply soon as at these prices they will seen be gone.

A. D. BERRY.

MOURNING GOODS. Just received by Express from New York

A. D. BERRY ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES. BLACK SILES, (Gros tirain, Gros de Bhine, et Do. MOUSSELINE De LAINES, (all wool,) Do. English Crapes, Do. Alpacas Prints, etc., etc.

Hem-Stitch Linen-Cambric Handkerebiefs Prints, Dress Goods, etc.

O Cases Prints, (a complete assortant 10 Cartons Dress Goods, (a great ra 40 Dozen Soit Hats.

A. D. BERRY. dy36-Im Splendid Auction Sale of Furniture,

On Tuesday next, September 1st CEO. SHIELDS & CO., Auction ore, will sold a G auction, at the residence of Mra. Player, just below the Peat Office, on Cherry street, on Tunsday morning. September 1st, commencing at 9% o'clock the remaining portion of Mrs. Player's

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. consisting of elegant Pavior, Dining Boom, and Kitchen s'urniture; Tables, Chairs, Carpeting for several rooms, Eugs, Matts, Matting, Hair Matreas ses, Feather Beds, St. Also-a small lot of Sugar, Crushed and Brown, Lard, &c. Buyers will find it to their letters. heir interest to attend, Tennessee Money taken, A. NELSON, Agent.

Notice. THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL PERSONS, WHATSO EVER, that all Powers of Alloring hardefore granted by me to A. Lathrey, in relation to Lands, in Mooree courty, Tenness e. and also in Livingston county, Kentucky, also in relation to any Attorney business of mine, whathoover, are hereby ratched and annuled.

Be positivity.

A. N. COOK.

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE EXAMINING BOARD OF APPLICANTS I for position in Colored Esgiments, is now i

sees on at the Zeilicoter Building, on any mark colar street.

All persons in the Mil tary service, desiring to appear before said Foard, must present recommenda-tions and testim nials from their commanding offi-cers, to their good character and capacity. All others will present like testimentals, from well known men of good standing.

GIARLES M. LUM,

Col. 10th Mich, infly, President.

A B CHANE, i.t. Col. 8-th Reg. Ind. 14ffty, See'y append.

Travel Over the Boat Bridge, Headquarters, Engineer Department, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 26, 1863 THE BOAT DEIDGE ACROSS THE CUMBER Pursuant to instructions received from Pos Headquarters, the following rates are established:

The Government service will always bave pro-The following persons will pure free: All saidlers on public duty, or having passes. All persons on public laustimes, who are in Covery ment employ. All citizens on feet

Rates of Toll: Each additional Forse ....... JAMES B. WILLETT, Lt. Lient Bill Di, Infly, Commanding.

PAY YOUR DEBTS! THE BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF THOMPSON & CO.

WILL BE FOUND AT THEIR OLD STAND, No. Tennessee Money issued of the Old Banks) will be taken of good

ettlemout, until further notice. THOMPSON A CO. Flour, Meal, and Feed.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF FRESH GROUN!

A FLOUR. Meal, and Fred, on hand and for eal at the Breadway Mills; delivered at all parts of the city.

D. D. DUCKEY, Agent.

Cor. Bread and High am. Dispatch ropy. MR. DORMAN,

Will commence the next Session of his School on MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1863.

AT NO. IS SUMMER STREET, outleast corner of Upton, whose he has sente ample rooms, and every convenience regulable for his school purpose alight-lw.

ARRIVAL EXCHANGE. FINE MILITARY GOODS.

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LOUISVILLE. We will furnish Sight Drafts as above, for any amount, which can be Cashed at par in any town in the North, or Northwestern States.

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No. 25 Union Street., Pay the Very Highest Price for all sorts of GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, Including Vanchers, Horse Receipts, &c., &c. ashville, May 19-tf

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WE are just opening a large stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Consisting of the latest of h IMPORTATIONS.

PRINTS, Agreatyariety, all of the leat make,

BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED Domestic. Black Silk. Irish Linen, etc. Also, constantly on hand a good assortment of

LADIES' AND GENT'S Furnishing Goods. A full supply of Boots, Shoes,

Mats, Notions, Hoop-Skirts, etc. And many other articles too tonious to mention Full satisfaction is guaranteed to an who will favor no with a call. Our motto being Quick Sales and Small Profits.

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At Thompson's Old Stand, No. 50 College at PROCLAMATION By ANDREW JOHNSON, Gowon of the State of Tennesses :

I o all who shall see these Presents WHEREAD, It has been made to make the made known to ma, that a certain w H.L. is M. T. H.O. MEET, chargod with having committed a foul and atreamous murder, on the 2.0 day of August, 1803, upon the body of ROBERT BLAIR last of the country of De Pricen, has fled from Justice and Large reprises at large. Now, Thorefore, I, A COLEW JOHNSON, Go corround, by virtue of the power and authority to visted, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars,

to any person or persons, who may apprehend the said William T. Holmes, and deliver him to the sheriff or dajlor, at our county of Davidson, in or der that finites in that tenait may be had and ax so det. IN TESTIMONY WHERFOR, THAY prompts set my hand and con-he Great Feal of the Blate to be a real out. Nativities on the with de-ANDREW MIRRERY Hy the Greenmer

ROWARD H. CAST, Secretargul State. BISCHIPTON.
Said Wild LaM T. HOLMES, equipment know, a Sect. History, is about five first the securior to the high, weight about 100 dbs, is red hared, but majest ned, bull fairly, and in about 2, years a majest ned, bull fairly, and in about 2, years In addition to the abaye rows at or Three Hundred Bullars, Two HUNDRESS AND PIPTY DOLLARS will be paid by Mrs. Jane Bair, for the apprehension and delivery of maid Hallman, to the Black of Da-

augr28-1w . Verse and Disputch copy. VINEGAR. pulle VINEOAR, WHOLESALS AND ARTAIL, constantly on hand; delivered at all pures of the p. D. DICKEY, Agent, Oor, Broad and Blab

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All the new and desirable myles to be found at BERRY's Multary Clething House. Full and complete Stock new on band, and offering low prices. Couble and Single Breasted Coats, all ranks. SKELETON JACKETS Fine dark and light blue Doeskin Panes.

Stoff, Infantry and Cavalry,
Dark and light bine true.
Fine French Flammed Money. Washington Mills do Pants and Vests, to match. Buff and White Fests Fine Cashmere Shirts. all the new styles Under Shirts, Stllr, Lanto, Gause, Collem and Woolen Linen and Cotton Drawers.

Angola Flannel Underwase Three Thread Socker, Silk and Linen Handkerddiefs, New style Paper Collars, very desirable. Ties, Scarfs, etc. THE PATENT ARMY HAT, BLACK AND DRAB.

ruside Hats, and Care, of every style worn. Hat Cords and Grames p Presentation Swords. Steel Scabbard Line Sworts;
Field and Line Swords,
all the desirable parserns;
FINE THREE ROW EMPROIDERED SPOULDER
STRAPS, Regulation, very flux. Lature Straps,

Metallo Straps, several styles, BELTS, Calf Skin, and Enamelled Leather. Spurrs; Gauntlets. ASTOR GLOVES, LISLE THREAD AND SILK GLOVES, Folding Military Chairs, and Cots, Military Trimmings, or all kinds One door from the Square, 56 College, at., Nashani,

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WHOLESALE DEVLER BOURBON AND RECTIFIED WHISKIES.

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## Consignments of Cotton, Toltarco, Francisian and Produce solicited, and promptly sold at ne highest prices.

### All hinds of Merchandthe and Gresories pur-nashed on orders in this de Contonali diagnos, and ison on the dispatch in the Marchann of Nashvine of Refer to any of the Marchann of Nashvine of Louisville, Apr 12, 1863 WALKER, M'KERNAN & CO.

U. S. CLAIM AGENTS. Nashville and Indianapolis. VALKERAMCKERNAN, MCKERNAN, DERBECTO C.

41 Cherry Street, Mass. So 5750 West Washing-ville, Tenn. So 5750 West Washing-GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON, Tennessee, GOV. O. P. MORTON, Indiana.
Adji. General NORLE, Indiana.
Adji. General NORLE, Indiana.
Hon. THOMAN A. HENDRICES, U.S.F. Indiana.
Hon. SANULI R. PERKINS, Judge of the Represes
Court, Indiana.
Hon. JOHN B. REID, Indiana.
Hon. JAMES QUITHELE. Kentucky.
Brig-Gen. THOMAS WOOD, Kentucky.
Brig-Gen. WM. WARGONER, Indiana.
July2—Jim.

PENNIONS, HOUNDLY A SD BACK PAY, procured for Videous, Parage Government Claims

WANTED. A LL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ON MALRER & MCREENAN.

UNITED STATES

CLAIM AGENT REAL ESTATE AND COMMERCIAL

JOHN H. GREEN,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS

WANTED.

1.1. Minist OF GOVERNMENT CHAIRS, For optical, Adjusted, Collected, or Gashed, on the Favorable Terms,

1.1. Ministry, 1.1. Grants, 1.1. Gr

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BROKER, No 40 1-2 Cherry St Nashville, Tennemee.